

each day is given and also the barometer reading near the center. It should be noted that this barometer reading does not indicate always the highest and lowest pressure at the center, but the one which is observed at the station nearest the center. The accompanying table gives the principal facts as to the place of origin and disappearance, the duration and velocity of these highs and lows, and a few general remarks are added.

Movements of centers of areas of high and low pressure.

Number.	First observed.			Last observed.			Path.		Average velocities.	
	Date.	Lat. N.	Long. W.	Date.	Lat. N.	Long. W.	Length.	Duration.	Daily.	Hourly.
High areas.										
I.....	1, a. m.	53	111	3, a. m.	44	110	740	2.0	373	15.5
II.....	11, a. m.	51	106	14, a. m.	47	73	1,870	8.0	634	26.0
III.....	13, a. m.	53	105	15, p. m.	47	65	1,330	2.5	733	30.5
IV.....	16, p. m.	48	131	19, a. m.	36	85	2,330	2.5	917	38.2
V.....	18, a. m.	50	98	31, a. m.	47	57	2,100	3.0	700	29.2
VI.....	27, p. m.	48	106	31, p. m.	40	73	2,340	4.0	585	24.4
Total.....							11,170	17.0	3,930	
Mean of 6 tracks.....							1,862	2.8	655	27.3
Mean of 17.0 days.....									657	27.4
Low areas.										
I.....	1, a. m.	31	101	6, p. m.	49	60	2,760	5.5	502	20.9
II.....	7, a. m.	58	118	13, a. m.	47	54	3,890	6.0	648	37.0
III.....	11, p. m.	52	115	14, a. m.	38	35	1,990	2.5	797	33.2
IV.....	14, a. m.	52	113	16, a. m.	50	79	1,490	2.0	744	31.0
V.....	15, p. m.	52	116	19, a. m.	49	53	3,400	3.5	792	40.5
VI.....	17, p. m.	51	111	20, a. m.	50	85	1,300	2.5	321	21.7
VII.....	19, a. m.	26	98	22, a. m.	47	63	2,480	3.0	838	34.5
VIII.....	19, p. m.	48	128	26, a. m.	49	66	4,540	6.5	697	29.0
IX.....	26, a. m.	26	85	30, a. m.	46	54	2,330	4.0	532	24.2
Total.....							24,190	35.5	6,291	
Mean of 9 tracks.....							2,697	3.9	699	29.1
Mean of 35.5 days.....									681	28.4

HIGHS.

These have had but little motion, the high pressures of the month being mostly stagnant phenomena in the middle Plateau Region.

The month opened with a high to the north of Montana. On the same day in the p. m. this high began spreading south and southwest. On the morning of the 2d this high had spread over the territory from the limits of observation at the north to Nevada and Colorado on the south, and from the Pacific Coast to the eastern Rocky Mountain Slope. For the next three days this condition remained nearly unchanged. On the 4th, a. m., this high concentrated in the middle Plateau Region, with a slight tendency to a flow of air or to a spread of the high pressure toward the south and southeast, reaching even to the Gulf of Mexico. On the 6th the high pressure tendency had spread to the southeast, reaching the Atlantic Coast p. m. of this day. On the 8th, a. m., there was a well-defined ridge of high pressure extending from the north Pacific Coast to the west Gulf, and thence to the south Atlantic Coast where it turned northeast and finally passed off beyond the region of observation north of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. This ridge of high pressure was broken through in its northern extension by low area No. II, 9th, p. m., but the remainder of the ridge could be easily located till the 11th, p. m. The tendency of this ridge was to diminish the intensity of storm conditions which were prevailing in the northern part of the country east of the Mississippi.

IV.—On p. m. of the 16th a high appeared in Washington and moved to the middle Plateau Region. A portion of this high remained in the middle Plateau Region until the 23d, a. m., and another portion behaved almost exactly like No. I, already described.

On p. m. of the 21st another high pressure area appeared to

the north of Montana and remained there, gradually increasing in magnitude. On a. m. of the 24th a reduced pressure of 31.52 was reported from Medicine Hat, which is the highest ever reported from there. There was a tendency to a gradual extension of the high pressure toward the southeast, but no movement could be detected till the 27th, p. m., when high No. VI developed in southeast Colorado. On the 29th, a. m., this high pressure area seems to have concentrated in the lower Mississippi Valley. From that region there was a slight forward movement, the high reaching the middle Atlantic coast on the last day of the month.

During the month all the high area conditions may be denominated as almost entirely passive, only slightly modifying storm conditions which developed to the north of Montana and had a prominent locus or common point of attraction in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

LOWS.

Six of the lows of the month were last noted in the Gulf of St. Lawrence or near there. The month opened with a trough of low pressure extending from Texas to Minnesota. This condition was well formed till p. m. of the 3d, when the high pressure in the Plateau Region filled in behind as the storm moved to the eastward. A wind velocity of 48 miles per hour was noted in this storm at St. Louis and Chicago on the 4th, p. m.

The most interesting storm of the month was No. VIII, which originated off the north Pacific Coast p. m. of the 19th. On this date a ridge of high pressure extended from the middle Plateau to the north of Montana, through which this storm passed. The pressure at Qu'Appelle a. m. of the 21st was 29.24. On the 22d, p. m., the storm had reached the lower Lake Region causing a wind of 52 miles per hour at Cleveland. During the next twelve hours a wind of 56 miles was noted at Buffalo. On the 23d, p. m., this storm reached the Gulf of St. Lawrence where it remained nearly stationary for forty-eight hours. On the 25th a. m. the pressure was 29.06 at St. Johns, Newfoundland, and the storm was between that point and Nova Scotia. It then moved west, causing the lowest pressure of the month, 28.86, at Father Point on the 26th, a. m. This is taken as the last point of the storm, though it is probable that it moved very rapidly across the Gulf of St. Lawrence eastward in the next twelve hours.

IX.—This storm was first noted to the west of southern Florida on the 26th a. m., with a pressure of 29.96. In forty-eight hours it had moved off Long Island Sound, increasing markedly in intensity, a pressure of 29.10, and a wind of 48 miles being reported from Block Island on the 28th, a. m. At 1 p. m. of the 28th the pressure reached 28.98 at Boston, and a wind of 56 miles was reported at Eastport. On the 28th, p. m., the wind had reached 68 miles per hour at Eastport, from the east. During the whole month the high areas presented stagnant, passive phenomena, while the lows were active and aggressive.

TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR.

[In degrees Fahrenheit.]

The mean temperature is given for each station in Table II, for voluntary observers. Both the mean temperatures and the departures from the normal are given in Table I for the regular stations of the Weather Bureau, which also gives the height of the thermometers above the ground at each station.

The *monthly mean temperatures* published in Table I, for the regular stations of the Weather Bureau, are the simple means of all the daily maxima and minima; for voluntary stations a variety of methods of computation is necessarily allowed, as shown by the notes appended to Table II.

The *regular diurnal period* in temperature is shown by the hourly means given in Table V for 29 stations selected